

WM. L. SAUNDERS, Editor

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1876.

LET SETTLE WITHDRAW

HOLDEN'S CONFESSION.

MURDER WILL OUT.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

Who Killed Stephens?

On the night of the 28th of September, 1876, Rev. C. T. Bailey, a prominent Baptist Divine and editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, in the course of a conversation with several gentlemen, at Cameron, in Moore county, made certain statements in regard to W. W. Holden which were communicated to a reporter of the Raleigh *News* and published in that paper on the morning of the 30th. In consequence of that publication, Mr. Bailey has written and printed the following card:

A.C. HUGIN, C.S.A.

In the *News* of the 30th ult., an article was published which purports to give the substance of a statement made by me to certain gentlemen on the night of the 28th. As a matter of justice to myself and all the parties concerned it becomes necessary for me to state the following facts:

On my way to the Baptist State Convention in Asheville I was introduced to Gov. Holden. During the session of the Convention I was invited to dine with him and accepted the invitation. I spent the afternoon with him, returning to the Baptist church after tea. Our intercourse was free and agreeable. He gave me an account of his religious experience and of his political troubles. He stated to me that his political career was originated with the Executive Committee of the Republican party at Washington, in the interest of the party that he was opposed to, but was allowed no discretion in the matter; that it was decided by that committee to inaugurate and prosecute the campaign as he did it; that if he did not carry out the wishes of the party he and the State were to be crushed; and that if he was successful in the execution of their plans he would probably receive a Cabinet appointment, the Secretaryship of the Interior.

In reference to the death of Stephens I understood from him that the Republicans had much to do with that crime; that the prosecution of those who were charged with it was discontinued because testimony was either elicited or likely to be elicited which would implicate or criminate prominent members of the Republican party; that those fears were awakened in part by the discovery of the coil from which the rope was cut which was found on the neck of the murdered man.

The statements of Gov. Holden left on me the clear and distinct impression that he had been the unwilling instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes of his party and that he did not merit the odium of the nation. On the 20th of October, 1869, he also took military

on the 20th of October, 1869, by a formal proclamation, threatening to declare Lenoir, Jones, Orange and Chatham counties to be in a state of insurrection. It is remembered that this was three months before the passage of the Shoffner Bill.

On the 30th of October, 1869, in an editorial in the *Standard*, written and acknowledged by himself, the Governor, referring to the last named proclamation declared that under the Constitution and laws of the State, he had the right to declare a county to be in a state of insurrection, and that the effect thereof would be "to suspend in all civil law as it was suspended in 1865."

On the 10th of November, 1869, in his second annual message to the Legislature, he again renewed his demand for more military power, complaining that under the present militia law he was comparatively powerless to enforce the laws. On the 16th of December, 1869, in a special message, he again called attention to the necessity for amendments to the militia law, and again stated that the arm of the Executive might be strengthened. The response to this appeal for more military power was the introduction into the Senate, on the same day, of the infamous Shoffner Bill. This bill attempted to authorize him to declare a county to be in insurrection. Mr. Cook, a carpet-bag Senator from Johnston county, urged as a reason for the passage of the bill, that persons accused could be tried by drum-head court martial and shot. In the House of Representatives, an amendment, in the very words of the Constitution, was proposed to the bill, declaring that the military should be subordinate to the civil power and was voted down. On the 29th of January, 1870, the Shoffner Bill was passed. On the 7th of March, 1870, the county of Alamance was declared to be in a state of insurrection, and Judge Tongue refused to hold court. A detachment of United States troops was sent there, and remained there quietly until the last of April, when it was ordered away, and the county, though in insurrection, was without a soldier. The Federal troops showed there, as they have elsewhere, quite plainly their unwillingness to tyrannize over unoffending citizens.

The people of Alamance were once more able to breathe freely, but the bill was both short and deceitful. The August election was approaching, and it was seen that the people would no longer submit to Radical rule at the point of the bayonet, and thereupon bayonets were provided.

On 10th March, 1870, Gov. Holden wrote as follows to the President: "If Congress would authorize the suspension of habeas corpus in certain localities, and if criminals could be arrested and tried before military tribunals and shot, we should soon have peace and order throughout all this country." On the 14th of March, 1870, Governor Holden wrote as follows to the members of Congress: "I have called on the President for

thereto, the Legislature, at a special session, passed a bill giving authority to organize and equip a "force to be known as the detailed militia of North Carolina." Under this Act Captain Boshier's command was raised. On the 17th of November, 1869, in his first annual message, the Governor announced that he had protracted arms and again called attention to the want of efficiency in the military department at the same time, however, declaring that peace and quiet prevailed.

On the 10th of February, 1870, a bill was passed conferring upon the Governor unlimited power to appoint and pay spies. From that date spies, informers and eavesdroppers infested every community in this State. From that date the Governor had absolute control of the Treasury of the State. How he used it the Auditor's books plainly show.

In March, 1869, the Governor sent Captain Boshier and his vagabonds to occupy Alamance county.

On the 24th of March, 1869, a party of men, consisting of Joseph W. Holden, Speaker of the House of Representatives, various employees and officers of the State government, and others, met Josiah Turner, Jr., at the depot in Raleigh, and in a body assaulted him. Mr. Turner's coolness and his pistol saved his life. The parties were arrested and carried before the Mayor. The Governor also appeared of his own accord, avowed his previous knowledge of the conspiracy to make the assault, and his endorsement of all that had been done. The Mayor ordered him to keep silent, which he utterly refused to do. He could not be silenced, nor was he punished for contempt of Court. A few nights thereafter an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Turner, by shooting him through the window, near which he sat writing. This time Mr. Turner's life was saved by the change of the direction of the ball caused by its passage through the glass and window slate. This was within a few feet of the Court House and during Court week, yet neither the Judge nor the jury took any notice of the occurrence.

On the 10th of April, 1869, the Legislature passed an act making it a felony punishable in the penitentiary to use a deadly weapon.

When it is remembered that a good hickory stick is a deadly weapon in law, that the

Sheriffs, Solicitors and Judges were ready to force an acquittal of a party friend, or in case of a conviction, that the Governor was ready to pardon him, the practical operation of this law will be readily seen.

On the 12th of April, 1869, two days thereafter, the Painting Act or the one making the wearing of a disguise a felony, was passed. This act, as it was first sought to be passed, in effect legalized the shooting of men on the highway at pleasure.

In June, 1869, the Governor sent Captain Boshier and other troops to occupy Jones and Lenoir counties. Of Wake county, he also took military

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Wilmington Journal

WM. L. SAUNDERS, EDITOR
WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1876.

The JOURNAL, appreciating the high estimate placed upon the services of its editor by the *Sentinel* and the *Advertiser*, is pleased to inform those much valued contemporaries that they are in error in stating that in consequence of the suspension of the *DAILY JOURNAL*, Colonel Saunders will take

no further part in the campaign. The *WEEKLY JOURNAL* will continue under the editorial charge during the campaign and be assisted as usual every Friday morning.

COLONEL SAUNDERS will continue to devote his services to the party here, until after the election when, in connection with Peter M. Haskins, Esq., he will continue the good work at Raleigh in charge of the *ONION*.

AND YOU REGISTERED?

Three days of the thirty allowed by law for the registration of voters have already passed away but has any man availed himself the opportunity to see that his name is upon the Registration Books? It is not necessary for any man who is already registered to be registered over again but it is in the highest degree important that he be seen to it that his name appears upon the registration books. It appears upon the registration books on the day of election. Nothing must be left to the chapter of accidents in this campaign, the issues at stake are too great for such folly as that.

And now is the time to prevent fraud. A strict eye must be kept on the registrars and their books to see that no names are improperly entered, either through ignorance or through design. The Township Executive Committee and the Club ought each to have a copy of the registration books and each day note therein the changes that may have been made during that day, either by adding names or by striking them off. In this way only can it be known whether or not all the Democrats entitled to register have performed that part of their duty. If the name of any Democrat entitled to register does not appear upon the registration books he ought at once to be seen and informed of the fact; nor ought he to be left alone until he has been registered. You can not vote unless you are registered and now is the time to register. We earnestly beg that our friends in the various townships will at once write to us what attention is being paid to that all important matter. We wish especially to know also what precautions are being taken to preserve the registration books from being tampered with and whether we have men on duty at the several registration places to see that the requirements of the law are duly complied with.

INDIANA AND OHIO.

Before our next issue the elections in Indiana and Ohio will have taken place and we warn our readers and the Democratic party generally not to build their hopes too high upon the result. It may be that we will be defeated in both States. Grant has thrown the whole weight of the Federal Government in the scale for Hayes and Wheeler, and that is a power by no means to be disregarded in forecasting the result. Money has been poured into those States as freely as if it had been so much water. The bloody shirt has been waved until every bad passion of the human heart that could be aroused has been aroused. Every species of hatred and malice and all uncharitableness, have all been appealed to. Avarice too has been duly recognized as a most powerful factor and voters have been bought and sold like sheep in the shambles. Colonization has been openly going on in the cities and larger towns. In a word, every means, both fair and foul, that the ingenuity and rascality of man could devise has been used to secure the success of the Radical candidates, and it would be hoping against hope almost to expect the Democracy to be victorious. It will be remembered, that such a result has been anticipated from the outset, that the nomination of Mr. TILDEN was an avowed concession of Indiana and Ohio to the Radicals, it being well understood that neither of those States was necessary to the election of Mr. TILDEN.

There will then be nothing of ill omen to us if either or both of the States of Indiana and Ohio shall go Radical on Tuesday next, for it will be precisely the result for which allowance was openly and avowedly made when Mr. TILDEN was nominated at St. Louis. If, however, both or either of those States shall go Democratic the case will be very different; indeed, in that event, the campaign will be virtually at an end and the election of TILDEN and HENDRICKS assured beyond a doubt.

We have thought proper to speak thus candidly to our readers in order that they may understand the facts as they really are. Defeat in Ohio and Indiana means no damage to our cause, but victory will bring with it a glorious triumph all along the lines. We have therefore nothing to lose and everything to gain on Tuesday next.

The N. Y. HERALD very justly suggests to President Grant that common decency requires that he should at least suspend Robeson, the Secretary of the Navy, against whom the House has fulminated crushing charges, and who was only saved this session from impeachment by the forced adjournment of Congress.

The Herald truly remarks that in no other country and in no other age than our own, could public sentiment be thus insulted by the rule of any government; but the Herald forgets that this is Centennial year and that we enter upon an entirely different new era.

Waddell in Wilmington

Our District Standard-Bearer at Home

He Speaks to the Citizens of

Wilmington People

Martery and Able Address

The announcement that Hon. A. M.

Waddell, now for the fourth time

the nominee of the Democratic party for

Congress from this, the Third Con-

gressional District, would address the

citizens of Wilmington drew together

a large audience last night before the

Dawson Bank building, on Front

street, from the porch of which the

address was delivered.

Col. Waddell was introduced briefly

but to the point by Mr. D. G. Worth,

President of the Central Committee of

the city, and it was wadding his remarks

that the signal was given and the large

and beautiful flag—the old flag—the

stars and the stripes—was run up to

the top of the high flag-pole reared by

the Democracy on the premises next

to the Bank building. Mr. Worth

referred to the emblem and motto inscribed upon the flag. It was Reform and

it meant a reform not only in our

National and State governments, but

likewise in the conduct of our county

and municipal affairs, and in this con-

nection he was happy to be able to

state that measures were now being

instituted which he trusted would

bring back the much needed reform

hereabouts, and relieve the people from the heavy burdens under which

they have so long suffered. But he

would not detain his hearers any

longer, and would present to them one

whom we are all delighted to

hear and whom we all love to

honor. Hon. Alfred M. Waddell.

Mr. Worth then graciously gave way

to Col. Waddell who advanced to the

front amid the cheers of the multi-

plied, with a hearty good will,

for the present and future distin-

guished representative from this Dis-

trict.

Col. Waddell, in his opening re-

marks, expressed his great gratifica-

tion at the honor thus so freely and

spontaneously offered him, and stated that while he felt and appreciated the compliment he feared his inability to

equal the expectations. He had just re-

turned from Brunswick county, where

he spoke during the day, and was con-

siderably exhausted by the fatigues of

a recent severe and arduous canvas.

He then reverted to the great national

issues of the day and his review

of the entire field was one of the

most able, comprehensive and

conclusive arguments yet offered to

the people. He held up, in a mas-

terly manner, to the view and the

score of the honest people of this

county, of whatever condition or class

or nationality, the stupendous frauds

and corruptions which have overrun

the entire administration of the

National affairs. With no weak hand

and with no unrighteous wrath did

he expose the rascality of a venal gov-

ernment, with its Belknap, its Post-

masters, its crooked whiskey thieves

and the various corruptions of the

administration, from the lowest round

of the social ladder up to the very

shadow of the White House. It could

be all summed up in one word, how

ever, that Grantism is.

After a few minutes they reassembled

and John Green, the son of one of

the most prominent men in the

district, was called forward to speak.

John Green—Do you recognize me as

chairman?

Devane—Do you recognize me as a

speaker?

Devane—Yes.

Devane—Then keep your tongue,

Devane—No, I don't recognize you.

Devane—Then I don't recognize you.

After much more to the same effect

and a wonderful amount of wrangling,

Alex. McDonald was elected permanent chairman, whereupon Fowle withdrew his delegation, saying, "I don't want Bill Sikes and Alex. McDonald on our ticket, and demanded that he and his fellow delegates be struck from the roll."

The roll of the Convention was

read by the Chairman, while at least

one negro was on the floor clamor-

ing for his recognition.

At this junction the Abbottsburg

delegation got together and marched

down stairs.

The Convention proceeded to its

elect.

First, for the House of Represen-

tatives: Alex. McDonald was elected

from this district.

McDonald, who had been nominated

in the Bladen Superior Court for

judge and escaped conviction by a

variance between the bill of indict-

ment and the proof. The bill charged

that he was sworn upon the Holy

Gospels, when in fact he was sworn

with an uplifted hand, and when

as will be testified to by H. B. Everett

and William Everett, both respec-

tive men, he was disbarred because

he did not decide some case in favor

of the President's brother-in-law, Col.

John W. Green.

He was then admitted to the Bar

of North Carolina, and has been

an able and successful lawyer ever

since. He is a man of great

energy and ability, and is a man of

great personal popularity.

He is a man of great personal

popularity, and is a man of great

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH IN ADVANCE.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months; FIFTY CENTS for three months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Desiring to make the JOURNAL the mouthpiece of the people, the Editor cordially invites correspondence from all portions of the country.

For President:

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:

Thos A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

For Governor:

Zebulon B. Vance,

OF MCKELENBURG.

For Lieutenant-Governor:

Thomas J. Jarvis,

OF PITTS.

For Secretary of State:

JOSEPH A. EN BELHARD,

OF NEW HANOVER.

For Attorney General:

THOMAS S. KENAN,

OF WILMINGTON.

For Treasurer:

J. M. WORTH,

OF RANDOLPH.

For Auditor:

SAMUEL L. LOVE,

OF HAYWOOD.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:

J. C. SCARBOROUGH,

OF HAYWOOD.

Presidential Electors for the State at Large:

DANIEL G. WADDELL,

OF WAKE.

34. M. L. H. of Davison.

District Electors:

1st District—**J. H. F. W. OWEN**, of Lenoir.

2d.—**JAS. C. MCGRAE**, of Cumberland.

3d.—**J. C. COOPER**, of Robeson.

4th.—**E. C. ROBBINS**, of Davidson.

5th.—**H. P. WARING**, of Mecklenburg.

6th.—**W. H. BROWN**, of Robeson.

7th.—**ALPHONSO G. AVERY**, of Burke.

For CONGRESS.

First District:

JESSE J. YEATES,

Of Hertford.

Third District:

ALFRED M. WADDELL,

Of New Hanover.

Fourth District:

JOSEPH J. DAVIS,

Of Franklin.

Fifth District:

ALFRED M. SCALES,

Of Rockingham.

Sixth District:

WALTER L. STEELE,

Of Richmond.

Seventh District:

WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,

Of Iredell.

Eighth District:

ROBERT B. VANCE,

Of Buncombe.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

On the 16th day of November, 1876,

and in the city of Raleigh, the under-

sighted will commence the publication

of THE OBSERVER,

a daily and weekly Democratic news-

paper.

Of long experience in their profes-

sion as editors, respectively of the

Fayetteville OBSERVER and the Wil-

mington JOURNAL, they do not affect to

doubt the soundness of the general

judgment which assigns them ability

to furnish a newspaper suited to the

needs and adapted to the tastes of the

people of North Carolina.

Differing in politics in the older time, there was

never a difference between the OBSER-

VER and the JOURNAL in zeal for the

interests and honor of North Carolina.

To promote the one, and to uphold

and add to the other will be the object

of the OBSERVER now.

Of very decided opinions on

questions of public interest, and apt

to give them open expression,

they do them it the first duty of a

newspaper to furnish its readers with

the information necessary to the for-

mation of their opinions—to publish

all "the news," and their purpose is

to make THE OBSERVER now, as of old,

a truthful, accurate, condensed history

of the times in which we live. It

was thus that "the old Observer" won

its hold upon the people of North

Carolina, enjoying the affection of its

party friends, receiving the respect

and confidence of its bitterest politi-

cal foes, and commanding in its com-

paratively isolated location a circula-

tion larger than has ever been attained

by any other North Carolina news-

paper, and it is thus, by like dignity,

and fairness that the editors of THE

OBSERVER transferred to the State

Capital, hope it will deserve, and soon

equal, and then surpass, its former

circulation and prosperity.

It will be their high aim to deserve

the public confidence by earnest efforts

to promote the public welfare, first

and foremost of North Carolina, next

of all the Southern States, and finally,

and through these, of the whole

Union. They think that this can only

be effected by the prevalence of Dem-

ocratic principles and the dismissal

of the Radical party from the places and

power which they have so greatly

abused, and under whose baseless rule

the South has been outraged, and the

whole country has been impoverished

and disgraced.

PETER M. HALE,

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